

1954

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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credit program included as title VI of the Housing Act of 1954. Justification for this appropriation was submitted to the Committee on Appropriations and appears on page 1277 of the hearings on H. R. 9938 before the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

This is a very important part of the new housing program intended to encourage private enterprise to take over the secondary mortgage market, thus decreasing the need for a Government financed FNMA. Moreover, this voluntary credit program is designed to channel mortgage money into areas of the country needing it most. While the members of the National Committee and the Regional Subcommittees all serve on a voluntary basis, it is anticipated that a staff of some 70 members will be necessary by the end of the fiscal year. Section 809 of Title VI of the Housing Act of 1954 directs the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, upon request of the National Committee, to provide it with suitable office space and staff assistance. The \$350,000, which would be supplied by this amendment, would be available for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Title VI, including costs of the staff and expenses of committee and subcommittee members for communications, transportation and not exceeding \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence when away from homes or places of business in connection with the business of the committee or subcommittees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, there is one further matter which I should like to discuss with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. BRIDGES], if it is within his knowledge, with regard to Senate Joint Resolution 96, the appropriation for which was considered last night at the instance of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

Last year when this question arose, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] discussed it on the floor. The purpose of this commission is to investigate the Voice of America and our international information program in other lands. The resolution had been restricted and limited to that field.

This Commission is to be appointed by the President, with 2 Members from the House and 2 Members from the Senate. However, the report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee indicated an intention that it would go into facilities for the transmission of news. The House report mentions NARCOM—North Atlantic Relay Communications System—I believe.

Such procedure would be in direct contrast with the intent of the Senate at the time the original motion was presented, at the instance of the chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

If the Commission is going to consider facilities, and if it is going into subjects outside the field of international information, the Voice of America, and similar programs, it would be operating in a field which is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

I should appreciate an expression of the judgment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] as to whether or not this program is to be limited to the field of information, or whether in his judgment an effort is being made to

expand the jurisdiction of this Commission into the field of news facilities and the transmission of news.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Ohio that this is one of the "blind spots" which are still in the bill.

That subject did not come before the committee. The legislation was passed, and was called to our attention later. Because the Congress had passed this legislation when the amendment was presented to the Senator from New Hampshire, he agreed to take it, but he only agreed to take to conference \$125,000 of the \$250,000 authorized.

The Senator from New Hampshire took this amendment largely on faith in the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the statements in the Senate last night. I do not claim to be an expert on the subject. I think certainly the intent should be clarified.

So far as the Senator from New Hampshire is concerned, he does not believe that this Commission or anyone else should invade the field of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Mr. BRICKER. We thought the situation was protected at the time the original resolution was passed. Had it not been for the report of the House committee, which mentioned a new facility for the transmission of news, not in the field of the Voice of America or the international information program abroad, there would have been no question in the mind of the Senator from Ohio.

If that is the understanding of the chairman of the committee, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point my statement of the existing situation, and my protest against the Commission going into any other field except the original field intended to be investigated.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio that the Senator from New Hampshire does not pretend to be an authority on the subject.

Mr. BRICKER. I appreciate that.

Mr. BRIDGES. As to the form of the resolution—

Mr. BRICKER. So far as the Senator from New Hampshire is concerned—and I think the other Members were on the floor at that time and I was not—it involved only the extension of the date and the appropriation of \$125,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. BRICKER. With that understanding, I shall ask unanimous consent that this memorandum be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the memorandum regarding Senate Joint Resolution 96 was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MEMO REGARDING SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 96, PUBLIC LAW 558

Mr. President, at the time Senate Joint Resolution 96 was reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the scope of the resolution was so broad that it called for the creation of an International Telecommunications Commission which would study the present status and potentialities of the international use of all forms of telecommunications. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is designated as the

committee to which shall be referred all legislation and matters relating to communications by telephone, telegraph, radio, and television.

When Senate Joint Resolution 96 was considered by the Senate, Senator EDWIN C. JOHNSON, former chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, referred to the broad scope of Senate Joint Resolution 96 and the conflict of jurisdiction between the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee and introduced a number of amendments to remove the conflict and clarify the scope of the resolution. Senator JOHNSON stated at the time (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, July 23, 1953, pp. 9964-9965) that "the object and effect of the amendments which have been offered, and which are being considered en bloc, are to remove from the joint resolution all matters which come under the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Senate."

Senator HICKENLOOPER who was managing the resolution for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated, "Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado very properly raised the question upon which his amendment is based. I submitted it to the various authors of the joint resolution. We agree that he has a good point and that these amendments may properly be incorporated in the joint resolution. Therefore, I am perfectly willing to accept them."

The amended bill was passed by the House without further amendments. However, the report (H. Rept. No. 1049) adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee stated:

"The United States is already linked to the other regions of the world by short wave and cable. It is now believed feasible from an engineering standpoint to link the United States with the other parts of the world by communications which could be used for television as well as other types of instantaneous communications and that would supplement existing facilities. Technicians are presently considering a plan for transatlantic television called NARCOM—North Atlantic Relay Communications System."

"The growth of television abroad is no less phenomenal than it is in the United States. More than 50 nations are now developing television networks. It is estimated that about 3 million television sets were in use in 1952."

"Television can become an important medium in the overseas information program of the United States. Its impact upon other people could be greater than that of the Voice of America. It can serve as an effective instrument of education and supplement the work of our technical assistance experts. Television could become a great stimulus for the growth of international understanding, international trade and international peace."

"The United States has been a leader in the development of television. It is important that it play a similar role in the evolution of international television. Such a position will permit the rational and orderly development of the industry and insure a place for United States information television on the networks of other countries as they come more fully into operation."

"The first step is a complete study of the developments in international telecommunications and for an exploration of the problem and prospects for establishing international cooperation in this field."

In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, as chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee I want it clearly understood that insofar as the International Communications Commission that is created by Senate Joint Resolution 96 is concerned, it should proceed to study and deal only with all the matters concerning our information, program, and other matters properly under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Relations Committee.

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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 4

If the amendments introduced by Senator JOHNSON and accepted by Senator HICKENLOOPER are to have any meaning, matters concerning the facilities used to transmit communications including television are outside the scope of the authority of the proposed Commission created by Senate Joint Resolution 96. Otherwise, it is my responsibility to object to the use of these funds because the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee does contemplate looking into the international communications field in the near future.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to have printed in the body of the Record a very brief statement relating to this appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I have been gratified with the action taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in connection with the supplemental appropriations bill in meeting the request of President Eisenhower for additional funds to permit participation by the United States in international fairs and expositions during the coming year.

The President advised the committee that there will be approximately 75 such international trade fairs and that the administration feels that participation in at least 30 of them would be useful in drawing attention to American products and the benefits of the free-enterprise system.

The committee has proposed \$5 million for this and related purposes.

I am convinced that American participation in these international trade fairs is of great importance to this country in its international affairs and I am very much pleased at the action taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations of which I am a member.

It will enable our Government to help in coordinating American exhibits and make possible a better rounded and more impressive picture of what America has done not only in the field of machine development, but also in the field of culture, art, and human relations.

When I returned from my trip to the Orient last winter one of the first things I did was to bring to the attention of President Eisenhower my impression of a visit to a trade fair being conducted at Bangkok in Thailand where I saw the extensive and well-displayed exhibits of the Soviet Union in a building which dominated the fairgrounds.

The automobiles and farm machinery displayed did not in any manner compare with machines and equipment of American manufacturers, and I question whether some would be serviceable in actual field operations.

But they did capture the imagination of the people and thousands saw this exhibit and passed through the Soviet building.

It was this impact on the imagination of the people who could not help feel the power of a nation presenting such a display, which on the surface, at least, was the best coordinated and the most impressive that aroused my concern.

I know that the totalitarian government of Russia can simply commandeer the material for such exhibits and is willing to spend thousands to set them up, but I am certain also that American industry and business under the encouragement of our Government could far exceed anything the Soviet Union can do in this field.

It seems to me the Secretary of Commerce is to be commended for recommending to

the President and the Congress that the United States should assume reasonable participation in international fairs both in our fight for markets in the international field and in showing to the people of the world what has been achieved in the United States under our free enterprise system and our democratic principles of government.

I am sure that much good will flow from this effort and I strongly endorse it on the basis of my own observations in the areas where it is so important that America be understood and appreciated by the people.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan would like to put into the RECORD a letter which he received from the executive assistant to the Hoover Commission, in answer to a question asked by the senior Senator from Missouri (Mr. HENNING). I think it explains that the two surveys, and the basic material therefor about which he was speaking, have been and are being used by the present Task Force on Land and Water Resources. I have sent a copy of this letter to the distinguished Senator from Missouri (Mr. HENNING).

I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 4, 1954.

HON. HOMER FERGUSON,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR FERGUSON: In compliance with your request, I have determined from Mr. Charles Curran, Task Force Administrator of the Hoover Commission's Task Force on Water Resources and Power, that the report of the Missouri Basin Survey Commission entitled "Land and Water" has been secured for study.

I am further informed that copies of the report have been transmitted to members of the Commission's Task Force and that the result of that study will be considered before recommendations by this Commission are finally evolved.

At the commencement of the work program for this task force, basic reference documents were secured and transmitted to task force members, including the following: Pertinent reports of the first Hoover Commission; reports and summary of the President's Water Resources Policy Commission (established by President Truman); reports of the President's Materials Policy Commission (the Paley Commission); the Special Subcommittee to Study Civil Works of the House Public Works Committee (the Jones subcommittee).

Therefore, five reports of study groups established during the prior administration are being considered by this task force.

Yours very truly,

LAWRENCE B. LINDEMER.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on page 4, lines 14 through 25, and running over to page 5, lines 1 to 10, there is an adjustment of some of the salaries of Members of the Senate staff based upon the recommendations of a special committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Maine (Mrs. SMITH). The item was inserted in the bill by the Appropriations Committee. Subsequent to its general approval, there have come to the attention of the committee headed by the Senator from Maine, and, in turn, the

Appropriations Committee, a number of minor changes involving, I am told, only \$1,725 in total, so it is a very minor item. I ask that the amendments which I refer to the desk be incorporated in the bill rather than the language which is found in those lines.

The amendment was agreed to, as follows:

On page 4, strike out lines 14 through 25 and on page 5, lines 1 to 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$21,926: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Assistant doorkeeper \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper \$2,760; and 2 messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each, in lieu of 3 messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each; clerk, Press Gallery \$1,800; chief janitor, \$3,546 in lieu of \$3,200; assistant chief janitor \$400 in lieu of \$2,220; foreman of duplicating department \$2,520 in lieu of clerk \$1,280; 3 cabinet-makers at \$2,520 each in lieu of 2 cabinet-makers at \$2,520 each and 1 cabinetmaker at \$2,460; file clerk, \$1,980; 3 offset press operators at \$2,220 each; 4 clerks at \$2,100 each and 12 machine operators at \$1,740 each in lieu of 5 clerks at \$2,100 each and 13 machine operators at \$1,710 each; 2 mimeograph operators at \$1,800 each in lieu of 29 laborers at \$1,620 each in lieu of 30 laborers at \$1,620 each; repair man, \$2,460; chief machine operator, \$2,700 in lieu of chief machine operator at \$2,460; assistant superintendent, service department, \$1,760 in lieu of assistant superintendent, service department, \$2,460; foreman of warehouse, service department, \$2,580 in lieu of clerk \$2,580.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment, the question is on the enactment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 9936) was passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. COBURN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. MCCARRAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to say a word about the distinguished chairman of the committee (Mr. BRIDGES). In the 2 short years I have been with the committee, this I have been one of the most difficult bills I have ever seen.

As a Member on the other side of the aisle, I commend and congratulate the Senator from New Hampshire for the excellent manner in which he has handled the bill. I hope the Senate can-